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The People.

VOL. VII.—NO. 29. NEW YORK, OCTOBER 17, 1897. PRICE 3 CENTS.

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THE ISSUE IN GREATER NEW YORK.

Republican, Tammany, Henry George and Seth Low Capitalistic Platforms as Compared with the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party.

[A Speech delivered at Cooper Union, Oct. 12, by LUCIEN SANIAL, Socialist candidate for Mayor.]

The nature of Government necessarily depends on the nature of the Economic Institutions upon which the Social Structure is built; for Government is a mere agency established and kept up to maintain at any cost and develop to the utmost the prevailing Economic System. Under Feudalism, Government is of the lords, by the lords, for the lords. Under Capitalism, Government is of the capitalists, by the capitalists, for the capitalists. Under Socialism alone can Government be of the people, by the people, for the people. From the conflict between Lords inevitably issues the greater lord, or absolute Monarch. From the conflict between Capitalists inevitably issues the all-powerful capitalistic coalition or Trust. In Socialism alone there can be no conflict of interests, no coalition of privileges, no social inequality, and no class despotism, because the social structure is a Co-operative Commonwealth, in which all have equal economic rights and duties. It is in the light of the philosophy which I have just outlined, and which is plainly taught by all the facts of history, that I shall to-night consider the platforms of the various political parties, or factions, engaged in the present municipal contest.

Good Government. (Republican.)

Capitalism, in its highest form of corporation or trust, is represented by the Republican party. At this stage of capitalistic development, "good government"—as necessarily understood by that party—simply consists, therefore, in extending by legislation and maintaining by force the privileges successively secured by the plutocracy in the natural course of its social formation and growth. Such a task evidently cannot be confided to old-style politicians, who in times now past were more or less dependent for their means of living upon the good will of middle-class voters, then constituting an overhelming majority of the nation. It calls for the services of representative plutocrats, who by their moral character and intellectual qualifications are best fitted to act promptly, decisively, in the spirit so tersely expressed by the celebrated phrase, "The Public be Damned," and to carry out at any cost of money, and even of life if necessary, the policy of their class. Moreover, the concentration of capitalist powers obviously requires a corresponding concentration of political power. Hence the Republican "boss"—a Platt in State politics, a Hanna in national politics; and under him as officeholders, a picket staff of wealthy business men and corporation attorneys.

Good Government. (Tammany.)

All know from long experience what this phrase, "Good Government," means under the rule of Tammany. Instituted for the sole purpose of securing to its members the legal spoils of office and all such illegal plunder as the public powers at their command might incidentally enable them to get with impunity by intimidation, blackmail or downright robbery; indiscriminately composed of judges and criminals, church elders and prize fighters, Fifth avenue grandees and Bowery thugs, this unique organization of political buccaneers was ever ready to serve, for a consideration, any interest but that of its voting cattle, which was kept in line by glib-tongued orators and labor fakirs on election day with glittering generalities on democracy, promises of easy jobs and free whiskey. For obvious reasons, the interest that Tammany always served best was that of the plutocracy, which, however, was ungrateful enough to grudge the cost of such service, impudent enough to complain of high taxes, and foolish enough to insist upon "economical" government; all, of course, to no purpose, for the Indians of Fourteenth St., unlike those who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch, knew the value of what they gave. In such an organization, as on board a pirate ship, the most severe discipline must be enforced by an iron hand. Hence a Croker, with his picked staff of malefactors.

Good Government. (George.)

It is admitted that the so-called "personality" of Henry George, or rather his supposed popularity, was the only binding force which a few days ago had apparently rallied to his support a number of people otherwise widely separated in interest and sentiment. Were he the man of independence and character some misinformed persons then thought he was, in order to carry out his own programme against all opposition among his own supporters, his government would have to be a personal one in a much higher degree than a Croker's or a Platt's. For, as already observed, the government of a Platt, ever so despotic, is actually controlled by a long-established and well-defined class policy. And likewise the government of a Croker, ever so arbitrary in its treatment of individuals, must follow certain lines marked out by the general interests of Tammany as an organization of public plunderers. But in the light of recent occurrences certain things should now be as plain to everybody as they always were to the Socialists: namely, that under a George Government—if such a thing were still possible—not George, but the street railway magnate, Tom Johnson, would be the "boss," and that the innocent wage workers who had once more been sidetracked by their rascally leaders into a so-called "George movement" had been infamously betrayed. These might at last open their eyes to vote for Socialism next year. Were it not better for them to do so now?

Good Government. (Low.)

Of all the personal governments between which the people of Greater New York are invited to make a choice, the Seth Low government would obviously be the most personal. True, in that vague but high-sounding phraseology in which Columbia University so greatly excels Tammany College, Mr. Low denounces "bossism" and speaks of responsibility to the people. Aye, to the people alone Mr. Low intends to be responsible. But in what way is that responsibility to be made effective? What provision is he making for any public control of his administration? What means has he devised for his own removal or for the slightest change in his conduct of the public affairs in case of public dissatisfaction? True again, the possibility of such dissatisfaction is not to be considered. Is not Mr. Low, next to God, all-knowing and all-wise? Manifestly, the responsibility of such a man to the people would be of the same nature as the responsibility of an autocrat to his subjects. Like the King of Corea, he would worship God and the people would worship him. In his kindness he might condescend to hear patiently what some of his nearest and dearest Pharisees had to say on earthly matters. But when he—the all-wise—had spoken, every truly good man, Pharisee or Sadducee, Jew or Gentile, would go about his own business, contented and happy. In the meantime the citizens' machine, oiled by Mr. Low, is grinding out candidates, making deals, and generally behaving like the Tammany, the Republican or any other political machine.

Municipal Administration with a View to the Abolition of Capitalism. (Socialist Labor Party.)

The municipal programme of the Socialist Labor party speaks for itself. Read it carefully. Spread it among your fellow men. It is a comprehensive document, in which every question so superficially considered by the other parties, and many more issues of not less importance, but to which those parties don't dare even to refer, are elaborately, conscientiously treated. You will find in it, very plainly stated, all the reasons why there can be no good government for the working people under the capitalist system, and why the Angel Gabriel, or his substitute, Seth Low; the prophet Moses, or his stuffed successor, Henry George; Saint Louis, or his prototype, Tracy, and the unique Saint Tammany himself would inevitably prove bad men in the service of the Devil. This programme is the most practical of all because it alone rests on true principles. It does not promise you any thing which this party could not readily carry out, even under present conditions. It does not claim for any such immediate measures as it now proposes that they are a cure-all and a finality. On the contrary, it warns you that "they are not to be viewed as Socialistic institutions, but as expedient measures of relief, through which the working people may be enabled to more successfully and vigorously carry on the class struggle; and that under no circumstances should the workers rest content with municipal improvements which in the nature of things must be entirely inadequate and temporary; but that they should sternly move onward to the conquest of all the public powers, with a view to the entire uprooting of capitalism and the firm planting of Socialism."

National Issues. (Republican.)

The Republican party holds—quite consistently—that "national issues cannot be separated from any political contest." The nation is largely composed of municipal units, which in proportion to their size and interests contribute to national developments and influence national legislation. With a class policy so well-defined, so uniform in all parts of the country, and so steadily tending to plutocratic dominion in all branches of human activity, the Republican party cannot permit that any of its political forces—especially those which it keeps at work in every city, ward or election district—be entirely directed from its chief object, Republican ascendancy, by so-called "non-partisan" considerations of the municipal water-pipe and broom-stick order. Moreover, owing to the stupendous growth of cities and the comparative decline of rural population, the municipal services offer a vast field to plutocratic enterprise; a field broader and richer by far than any now remaining open in manufacturing industry, commercial venture, or interstate transportation. This field must by all means be brought under Republican control, to be worked in accordance with the Republican economic policy of trustification. In other words, the Republican structure, like the Socialist structure which is destined to soon take its place, is one and indivisible from foundation to flagstaff. It is the structure of Capitalism.

In this municipal campaign the Republican party, therefore, emphatically re-endorses the St. Louis platform, headed by the issue which it designates by the term,

Sound Money. (Rep.)

By "sound money" is simply meant at this time the gold dollar as opposed to the silver dollar, which is now worth only 47 cents in gold, and is therefore termed "unsound money." If the tables were turned; if the gold dollar was worth 47 cents in silver, then silver would be the sound money and gold the unsound. With "sound money" as here defined, the creditor class is able to exact from the debtor class the return of as much as it has lent, subject, however, to such changes in the value of the metal taken at standard, as may be caused by a change in the relative cost of producing that metal and other commodities. Gold is therefore, logically, at the present time, and all over the world, the money best fitted to preserve and develop the highest form of capitalism. Only by turning back to middle-classism could silver, under present conditions, resume its old position as a money standard.

Protection. (Rep.)

The Republican party is the strenuous advocate of Tariff Protection. "The American market for the American people"; that is the slogan for the American capitalists, who, nevertheless, are already invading the foreign markets, thanks chiefly to the constant decrease in American wages. This however, is called "Protection of American labor against the pauper labor of Europe." But when and where did you see an American manufacturer—or for that matter any manufacturer on this planet—who was not ever anxious to put in operation a machine capable of underselling any pauper laborer?

No National Issues. (Tammany.)

As a body of local freebooters, confining its operations to the American metropolis, Tammany would rather take no part in national politics if it could do so without losing caste and power. Every four years, however, the duty devolves upon it of representing its great victim in the national convention of the Democratic party, and the vote for its candidates is naturally more or less affected by the party tenets proclaimed in that convention. Last year, much against its secret wish, Tammany was carried by the wave of Bryanism to the side of the bankrupt farmocracy, and the braves of Fourteenth street, for whom the purest gold is none too good, had to shout themselves hoarse for depreciated silver. Of course, those of its leaders who had grown very wealthy—the Crokers, the Grants, the Gilroys, for instance—were in full sympathy with such national Democrats as the Belmonts, the Whitneys, the Brices, the Flowers, etc., who disowned the Chicago platform. But they did not venture to resist the outside pressure of their voting cattle, which Bryanism had stampeded on a mad run towards Silverland. Heroically the remained "faithful" to the national ticket. Now the situation has undergone a change. Thanks to the high prices of foodstuffs, and the consequent increase of starvation among the voting cattle, the farmocracy is making hay and storing gold, which it would not be foolish enough to exchange for silver at 16 to 1. Although—singular to say—the voting cattle has not yet turned back, although it perversely persists in demanding Bryan silver for the only reason that it cannot get McKinley gold, Tammany understands that the silver issue is dead. Therefore, in accordance with the old Latin precept, that of the dead it is best to speak not if nothing good can be said, Tammany ignores the Chicago platform and falls back upon its own motto:—

The Best Money is any Money you can get.

And it must be admitted that the Tammany presentation of the money question is the clearest that has yet been made by any capitalistic party.

Pay Your Money and Take Your Choice. (Tammany.)

The Democratic party has always straddled more or less awkwardly upon the tariff question. Seeing the irreductible disagreement between the Demo-pluto interests respectively located in different sections of the country, one of its Presidential candidates, Gen. Hancock, soberly said that it was a "local issue." For Tammany it is not even that. Under any fiscal system that the people at large may deem fit to submit to, the Tammany fire will take care of itself.

National Issues. (George.)

With his usual boldness and inconsistency Henry George picked up the Chicago platform, which contains much that he has previously repudiated and nothing that he has been known to advocate. And he stands upon it, high in the air, to the admiration of a gazing motley crowd, chiefly composed of political mountebanks, financial manipulators, saw-dust-headed philosophers, and sickly dupes anxious to try the single-tax fallif cure. Truly, the man who can call himself the mutual friend of Capital and Labor is capable of any acrobatic performance.

At any rate this platform is for him a "good enough Morgan till election day." He would stand with equal assurance and dexterity upon any other that would be presented to him with a nomination. He would sit between any number of stools without losing his balance. "Anything to elect George" was his own slogan from the very beginning of his campaign; and the horde of hungry office seekers who, driven out of every party, had taken refuge under his banner but already now threaten "to make it hot for him" if he should ignore their claims at the commad of Tom Johnson, roared with delight. Left to his own impulse, in order to reach the City Hall of Greater New York he would pass through a needle's eye, take a ride in a street car magnate's pocket, and sit weeping on the battered headgear of a tramp. Never in the history of American politics was there witnessed such an abandonment of principle and manhood under the cover of noble intentions.

Nationally and officially, however, Henry George, as a candidate of the bankrupt middleclass Democratic faction, stands committed to

Free Silver at 16 to 1.

Henry George, as everybody knows, is the recognized champion of

Free Trade.

The book he wrote on this subject has endeared him to British capitalists and American importers, who are the best friends labor ever had, and who long to give away their goods to the American people. His boss, Tom Johnson, does not fear the competition of foreign trolley lines, but needs the protection of American Aldermen. He (the boss) would only be too glad to attend to his own local business and let his man, George, spend most of his time and importance as Mayor of Greater New York in pushing to the front this national issue.

No National Issues. (Low.)

Mr. Low is a platform in himself. He is his own platform, national, municipal and ethereal. You must take him as he is—the whole of him in a small nutshell—and wait for developments.

And why should the people—the poor, ignorant people—burden their weak brains with questions upon which a millionaire president of Columbia prefers to be silent? Under his municipal administration will they not surely have all the money they are worth, all the protection they are entitled to, and all the free trade in their own flesh and blood that they can possibly bear?

People who cannot even so govern their domestic life as to always have a well-filled larder without working, and who badly need a man enriched by their labor to be responsible to them for the management of their municipal affairs, evidently cannot and should not perceive whether there are or are not certain relations between municipal and national or State politics. It is enough for them to know—and to know it well, for Seth Low says so—that there are no such relations.

But if perchance there were any, Seth Low would attend to that. Has not his Citizens' Union a full ticket in the field? Has it not candidates,—approved by Seth Low, who never was, is not now, and never will be a "machine boss"—for every State as well as municipal office? Seth Low himself would rather go to the United States Senate, elected thereto by a State Legislature under his disinterested control, than permit national politics to affect the good people of Greater New York, to whom alone he is responsible.

Go on, good people, vote for Seth Low and

Never Mind the Money Question,

or the Tariff question, or any other question.

The position—or, to be more correct, the lack of position—taken by Citizen Low on national issues is somewhat singular, considering that under the present economic system any national policy that would greatly affect the vast capitalistic interests centered in Greater New York, would necessarily affect in numberless ways the municipal conditions. Does he, perchance, realize his impotency, and the impotency of any capitalistic municipal administration, to deal with such problems as are from time to time springing up from the national development of capitalism? Problems which, of course, are never solved and cannot be advanced to a solution but by the strong hand and clear purpose of Socialist officials, sustained by the irresistible power which would have at last opened to Socialism the gates of this great city, and to which these officials would at all times, instantly, be responsible.

One Universal Issue:—Capitalism or Socialism. (Socialist.)

Upon the question of National Issues the Socialist Labor party states the fact that "Class Interests and Class Politics are inseparable."

True, the interests of individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting. Two gold-bugs, for instance, may differ on the tariff. The same business man who professes allegiance to a certain party on national issues may quite consistently vote for the other party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united—and so, therefore, are their parties—on the fundamental principle of all capitalistic policy, that "labor must be fleeced;" for if there were no fleece there could be no contest as to its division between the fleecers.

On the other hand, the interests of the workingmen are alike everywhere, at all times and under all circumstances. "War to the fleecers of every economic size and political color; down with the fleecing system in its entirety," such must, of necessity, be their rallying cry.

Consequently, while individual capitalists are consistent in moving from one to the other capitalistic party, or even in forming independent factions—such, for instance, as have been known under the names of gold Democrats and Mugwumps in national politics, or of Citizens' Unions, Goo Goos, Garoos, etc., in municipal politics—the working class cannot be true to itself but by standing united in the whole political field—National, State and Municipal—on a platform and a ticket of its own, against all the capitalists and their respective political parties or factions.

All Money is Bad under Capitalism.

By "sound money," as we have seen, is not meant at all a dollar with which the workingman can buy all that he has produced in the working time for which he received one dollar. Nor does "16 to 1" mean that the silverites would give you more than one dollar for every sixteen dollars' worth that you produced, if they could reduce your wages to that extent. That this is an important issue between creditors and debtors must be granted. But the wage worker does not belong to either of those two classes, by which he is equally robbed of at least three-quarters of his product. But if he can be bamboozled into believing that the interests of employers and employees are identical, he will vote here for gold, there for silver, of either of which he will get just enough to buy one-quarter of his product, or as little as he may be forced to be content with. And of either he will not get one cent when driven out of employment.

Money, under capitalism, is simply an instrument of fraud.

No trade, either free or protected

The Socialist position on the tariff is plain. The workingmen of any country need no protection against the workingmen of any other country; but the workingmen of all countries need to protect each other against the capitalists of the whole world. Nor do they need any capitalist to freely trade upon their wants and industry. Organized internationally, free from traders, they can exchange the product of one day's labor in any country for the product of one day's labor in any other country. Down with traders of any sort! Onward with the Socialist International Republic!

Public Franchises Must be Sold to Corporations. (Rep.)

Shorn of its hypocritical verbiage, this is the public franchises plank of the Republican platform. It is in perfect accord with the capitalistic principle, that government should, for the benefit of capitalists, divest itself of any valuable property and functions. Only such services are to be directly rendered by the government as are in their nature burdensome, yet necessary; and in services of this class such men only will of course be employed as are trusted lackeys of the Republican party. "The benefit to which the city is entitled for the bestowal of public franchises upon individuals and private corporations" is here held up as a winning political card in the hands of the attorney of corporations and Republican nominee for Mayor, Gen. Tracy. It seems, indeed, that we are indebted to his "strenuous efforts" for the insertion, in our municipal charter, of the principle that public franchises should not be given away in perpetuity, but should be sold and resold four times in a century. What a betrayal of the corporations has this attorney of theirs been here guilty of! How can he atone for it if he ever gets into the Mayor's chair, as he will surely, despite his treason, if the corporations

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ORIGINAL

Manner of Presenting the Real Issue of the Day.

A TELL-TALE CONTRAST.

A Socialist Speaker in Philadelphia Pins Along Side of Each Other a Little Newspaper Clipping on Prosperity and a Long one on "Help Wanted-Male"—With that for Back Ground, Resounding Board and Text, he Clinches his Points and Demonstrates that the Alternative is Socialism or Death in Slavery.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—One of our speakers has an original method of preaching the glad tidings, which is here related for the benefit and edification of the household of faith. Getting upon the wagon and quietly surveying the audience for a moment, he slowly draws from a side pocket a newspaper clipping about six inches long and pins it on the transparency behind him. Then he pulls another clipping about ten times as long from another pocket and pins it alongside the first. Turning to the audience, he requests them to keep their eagle eyes fixed on the two clippings until the relative lengths of the two become firmly grasped by their intellects, and then begins somewhat after this fashion: "Sisters and Brethren, the difference between Socialist speakers and Republican, Democratic, Single Tax and other politically crooked and economically daffy people is simply this: We keep our feet on the ground and they don't. We gather our missiles from the rock-piles of modern society; they are compelled to go back to the glacial and reptilian periods for what they call their "arguments." We talk to the living about live issues and live things, and are under no necessity to go back to the days of our revolutionary sires or to Robinsoe Crusoe and his goats, or to Abraham, Isaac or Jacob for our political economy.

"Those two clippings I have taken from to-day's "Times." That little one represents 'McKinley Prosperity,' and is headed 'Help Wanted—Male.' The big clipping represents a few of the people who are looking for McKinley Prosperity, and is headed 'Situations Wanted—Male.' Relatively, the little clippings represents all that the present system has to offer; the big clipping voices the necessities and demands of the men and homes of this great city. Unless you can show me some method whereby these 500 men can be fitted into these 25 situations the present system is doomed—Socialism is at the very doors. But this is not all. Suppose, even, that the impossible were possible, and that you could fit 500 pegs into 25 holes. What kind of situations are these that this great army of unemployed are willing to accept?" (Turns to the big clipping and reads therefrom a number of advertisements, of which the following are samples):

Stenographer, typewriter and assistant bookkeeper wants position; experienced; ref.; salary $8. Address R 461, Times office.

Man, 23, wishes position of any kind; good penman; $5 week; best reference. Call or write 1755 Tilghman street.

Strong, active man, good reference, wants work; porter or helper; generally useful; wages no object. Address R 420, Times office.

"This is what capitalism, the 'profit' system, has to offer—all it has to give. These fresh-printed lines tell with an awful eloquence and an unchallenged truth what profit there is in the present system for the great mass of the people—the working class." S. L. P.

A CHALLENGE

To Capitalist Candidates for Assembly, in N. Y.

To Mr. Benjamin Hoffman,
Tammany Candidate for 16th A. D.
and Mr. S. S. Koenig,
Republican Candidate for 16th A. D.

Sirs:—As the nominee of the Socialist Labor party for the Assembly from the Sixteenth Assembly District, I hereby challenge you, individually and jointly, as you may prefer, to appear before the voters of the district in public debate with me, and show cause why you should not be left at home next election day.

The Sixteenth Assembly District is substantially a working man's district. Of the 7000 votes it polls, fully 6000 are cast by the wage earning class. At the most 1000 votes of the total poll are cast by your class—the capitalist class. You are, together, entitled to those 1000, which you may distribute among yourselves as you like, but not one of the other 6000 can you obtain, except upon false pretences.

I challenge you, both in debate to deny that you are both upholders of the capitalist system and of wages slavery;

I challenge you both to deny that, under that system, the wage of the wage-earner is bound to decline, that his share in the wealth he produces is bound to become less, and that the share of the wealth produced by but plundered from him by the class you jointly re-

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Published at 184 William Street, New York,
—EVERY SUNDAY.—

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS
Invariably in advance:

One year	$1.00
Six months	.60
Three months	.30
Subscription Trial, one month	.10

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 8th, 1891.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1889	12,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	**36,564**

Socialist Ticket in New York

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals:
THEODORE F. CUNO.

For Mayor, Greater New York:
LUCIEN SANIEL.

For Comptroller:
PETER FIEBIGER.

For President of Council:
CHAS. H. MATCHETT.

The struggle is on between the old and a new world. What will be the issue? I am of those who have faith in the future.
Letourneau.

The Socialist Labor party's meeting last Tuesday evening at Cooper Institute was the largest of any of the political gatherings held during this campaign in that historic hall. No other party's rally equaled it. It was an overflow meeting, so large that it packed the large hall, and over 1,000 people had to be addressed from three improvised stands outside.

Chas. H. Matchett presided inside. Lucien Sanial's masterly address is reprinted in this issue; it is a national document. The other inside speakers were Daniel De Leon and Matthew Maguire.

The overflow was addressed by I. Bennett, E. K. Thomas, J. Vanderporten, Hosman, Campbell, Hickey, Franz, Grube, Rosenblatt and Bock.

More, on this significant episode, in our next issue, time preventing it in this.

At the end of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

"RESOLVED, That we approve in its entirety the municipal programme of the Socialist Labor party. We pledge our most active support during this campaign and our votes on election day to every nominee of this party, through which alone the emancipation of labor can be accomplished. We earnestly entreat our fellow wage-workers and all honest men to join with us in the great international Socialist movement; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the class struggle, we may put summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land, and of all the machinery of industry to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, individual war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

"RESOLVED, That Henry George, Seth Low, Benj. F. Tracy and Robert Van Wyck are hereby challenged to publicly debate the issues of the present municipal campaign with Lucien Sanial, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and Daniel De Leon, Editor of THE PEOPLE, organ of the Socialist Labor party."

THE TROLLEY CAMPAIGN.

As a rule, the capitalist competing candidates for a certain office represent several lines of business. This year the record is broken in the Mayoralty campaign of Greater New York. There are four capitalist candidates in the field, and all four have been put up by the same interest—the Nassau Electric Company of trolley lines in Brooklyn. The Republican Tracy is, through Tom Johnson, connected with "Behind-the-Chicago-platform" George, both are through Sheehan connected with Tammany Van Wyck; and all the three are, through Low's brother, connected with Goo-Goo Seth Low.

The residents of old New York City imagined they had annexed Brooklyn. This campaign rather shows that Brooklyn annexed New York. All the above named four capitalist candidates are Brooklynites, with Brooklyn connections, ramifications and business interests. In this campaign Brooklyn capitalists are to be made safe and promoted. The capitalist interests of Brooklyn are as manifold almost as in New York proper; nevertheless, there is one industry in Brooklyn that overshadows all others there and in New York. It is the trolley industry. There may yet be room for street lines in New York, but the opportunity for the extension of roads across the river is infinitely vaster. There is the whole of Long Island for Brooklyn to spread over, and with its spread, to extend its lines. The trolley magnates, already powerful, justly scent infinitely greater power in the near future—if they bestir themselves. To secure additional franchises, and thereby additional opportunities to fleece vaster armies of employees, the control of the city government is not only a handy but an essential thing. Never yet has there been so vast a campaign in which the capitalist interests of the contending capitalist parties have been so brazenly exposed, because never before were the contending parties and their candidates so closely connected in the identical business or labor-skinning process.

To those who have still fresh on their minds the Brooklyn trolley strike, the brutal treatment complained against by the employes, the rough-shod manner in which the Governor of the State swooped down into Brooklyn with the militia that converted the town into a camp, fired at peaceful citizens, murdered a child or two, aided the Companies in shanghaying workingmen to take the place of the strikers' places, downed these, and handed the place bound hand and foot to the tender mercies of the trolley barons—to those who remember that, the picture of what is in store with the Tracy-Low-Van Wyck-George combination for Mayor will not be difficult to draw.

That the combination will win is inevitable, seeing that whichever wins, all are in, and seeing that the class-consciousness of the proletariat of this great city is not yet sufficiently developed to render even possible the election of Lucien Sanial, the Socialist Labor party's candidate for Mayor. Nevertheless each campaign brings the capitalist class one step nearer to its Waterloo. The roots of class-conscious, revolutionary Socialism are spreading even faster than trolley lines, the trunk is gathering force, and the flowers it will blossom into are all preparing.

The day after election, there will be but one political party in this great city and in all other places where our banner is set up, that will have any real cause for congratulation—the S. L. P.

A COLOSSAL FRAUD.

Mr. Henry George stands out in this campaign as a ludicrous caricature of that wonder of the world, the Colossus of Rhodes.

He has one foot "on the Chicago Platform," the other "behind the Chicago Platform." He straddles, accordingly, all the immensitude of space.

He has one foot on "Jeffersonianism," the other on free whiskey. Jeffersonianism, as defined by Jefferson, considers liquor a peculiar merchandise, "fatal infatuation for which is destroying the health, the morals and the family," and hence "calls for legislation on a very different principle" from legislation on all other merchandise; Mr. George maintains "there is no reason why the sale of liquor should be regulated any more than the sale of stockings." He straddles, accordingly, Jeffersonianism and anti-Jeffersonianism; free whiskey and regulated whiskey.

He has one foot on the Capitalist class; the other on Labor. The Capitalist class is the class that possesses a thing without which those who do not possess it can not work and live. Labor, or the working class, is that class that does not possess the thing without which one can not work and live. The capitalist class is the class that, by virtue of its ownership of the prerequisites for earning a living, can live without working, by extracting blackmail from the class that is stripped of the things that are essential for the earning of a living; Labor, or the working class, is the class that, due to its non-ownership of these essentials, is forced to submit to being blackmailed, that it may not die. The profits on which the capitalist class lives and the wages on which the working class pines are both the product of the sweat of the workers' toil. That product can not be so divided as that the loafer and the toiler shall be both done justice to. The larger the loafing capitalist's share, the smaller must be the share of the toiling workingman, and vice versa. Between these two lies an irrepressible conflict: both seek to appropriate it all; the toiler justly, the capitalist on the plunderer's plan. Justice to Labor means death to the Capitalist class; the success of the wishes of the Capitalist class means the subjugation of Labor—He straddles both the victim's and the oppressor's cause.

The Colossus of Rhodes, in his colossal straddle, rose a magnificent piece of scientific creation, of beauty and of art; Mr. Henry George, in his doubly colossal straddles, shrinks, a crazy contradiction at war with science, honor, beauty, into a ridiculously Colossal Fraud.

"SANITARY CONDITIONS."

The burden of the Seth Low Goo Goo song is "Municipal Sanitary Conditions." To bring these about, the Seth Low brigade asserts, we must keep our eyes fixed on the municipality, and away from all other issues—national and otherwise.

The papers this week told the tale of a woman, whose husband, having long been out of work, committed suicide, and left her destitute with three children on her hands. What kind of "Municipal Sanitary Condition" was this family in? Would clean streets and sewers have furnished the husband employment, or would they to-day furnish food and shelter to his distracted widow and helpless orphans?

It is but three years ago when the "Municipal Sanitary Conditions" under which the Brooklyn trolley employees worked became intolerable; they struck; the militia was hurled upon them, and a child was shot dead. What sort of "Municipal Sanitary Condition" was that child thrown into, and the strikers left in?

It is but yesterday that a sheriff threw mourning into the municipality of Hazleton. What sort of "Municipal Sanitary Condition" are the twenty-five murdered men in, and of what benefit would the Goo Gooest of streets and sewers of Hazleton be to them?

It is evident that "Municipal Sanitary Conditions" rest on a basis infinitely broader than so-called municipal issues; it is evident that their roots lie much deeper. The unit of the municipality is the individual. His wellbeing depends and rests upon the social system that underlies the municipality and everything else. The center from which the social system emanates is not a city nor State government; it is the Federal government; and all other minor ones are but outposts and buttresses to that great central citadel.

I one more than our Goo Goos know thi . Their campaign is one of false pre ences. They seek to protect the central citadel at Washington by capturing or rather keeping for it the municipal outposts. For this very reason the class-conscious proletariat opposes them, and all others, whatever the flag may be they sail under, and seeks to capture the municipal and all other outposts of the central citadel of Capital to the end that that itself may fall into their hands, and thus enable them from that central and controlling place to tear down the robber-burg of capitalism and rear the just edifice of Socialism.

"RETURN TO C. W. HACKETT."

He who sees the tips of the ears of a rat wiggling to his right, and, at a short distance from there, the tip of the wiggling tail of a rat, will promptly and justly conclude that between the two wigglers and connecting them there is a rat and not an archangel. Upon this self-evident process of reasoning every intelligent man in New York has justly concluded that Henry George is in this campaign nothing but a stool pigeon for Tom Platt. He was put up by Tom Johnson, the partner of Gen. Tracy in the Nassau Electric Co., for the purpose of drawing votes away from Seth Low, and scaring Low into a resignation. But not George alone, the very head of the column on the blanket ballot, that he will stand on, now develops into a stool pigeon affair.

Tom Platt is of course anxious to elect his man, Gen. Tracy, to the Mayoralty of New York; that is provided for as far as he can by the stool pigeon George. But Tom Platt is anxious to carry the State too, hence he wants his man Wallace, the Republican candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, to win. The only State ticket this year is for this judicial office. Suddenly a wonderful enthusiasm is developed in favor of an "independent" Democrat for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. This is the tip of the rat's ears. Now watch the tail's tip. An obscure dapper lawyer, one Charles Frederick Adams, known by hardly anybody in this city where he lives, blazes forth into sudden pooularity in the remotest corners of the State, and all over the State, north, south, east and west, signatures pour in on nomination blanks to set him up as an "independent" Democrat. Nor is this all: This Adams is a hysterical George man. Nor yet is this all: The petitions place his name at the head of the column on which George has a perch for Mayor. And yet again, this is not all: The back of the petition blanks bear this legend:

"Return to C. W. Hackett."

The whole rat—ears, tail and body—is in full commotion when it is remembered that this C. W. Hackett is a Tom Platt man, and is the CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

George, together with his single tax stuffers, have blossomed forth into their true bloom—characterless politicians, seeking notoriety, but fit only for the mission of stool pigeons.

If this campaign has done nothing else it has cleared the labor atmosphere of a superstition and a pestilence. The atmosphere is quite clear now; it will be greatly clearer the day after election.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Platform and constitution, 50 cents per 100.
Due cards, 40 cents yer 100.
Application cards, 40 cents per 100.
Address all orders for supplies to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee, Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, New York, N. Y.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The New York "Press," Platt-Tracy Republican, publishes a "hint of what the official ballot will be" with the Socialist Labor party on the ninth column, and the Prohibition, the multifarious Seth Low, the multifarious George, the Populist and all the other "yellow dog" tickets ahead of ours.

If this is a "hint" of what the Platt-Tracy and other capitalists would like and mean to try, there will be some tall mandamus proceedings issuing from the Socialist camp, as there were seven years ago when some similar political monkey-shines were tried and quickly stopped. Under the clear language of the law, the Socialist Labor party's ticket belongs in the fourth column, and there it will and shall be—with the Prohibition, the multifarious Seth Low, the multifarious George, and all the other yellow dog tickets behind us, in whatever order they please. As to the People's party, it drops out of the canvass wholly.

The Paris, France, "Petite Republique," a Socialist journal, publishes in its issue of last September 25 an article, contributed by the Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, Comrade Jean Jaurès, under the title: "A pretended contradiction." This interesting article is as follows:

"In a recent article by Millerand, the conservatist journals, and particularly 'Le Temps,' thought they discovered a contradiction between the sentiments of universal humanity professed by Socialism and the principle of the class struggle. They ask how Socialism can declare that it desires the welfare of mankind, of all mankind, and at the same time wage war against the capitalist class, which is a fraction of humanity?

"To this we give two answers:

"First, Socialism, in opposing to the utmost the capitalist class, in preparing its dispossession and the transfer of the great means of production to the Socialist Commonwealth, is not actuated by hate for the individuals composing the capitalist class. They, personally, are not responsible. They fulfil a function which results from the present organization of society, and which, in their absence, would be fulfilled by others. They may even have the personal interest of benevolence and generosity which slightly diminish the cruelty of capitalist despotism. But it is this despotism itself that we oppose, because it has had its day. It is no longer necessary; the organized workers can, in the Socialist Commonwealth, suffice henceforth for all the great tasks of production and civilization. Therefore the entire capitalist class must, AS A CLASS, retire before a new organization of society, which will then require, for the profit of all, the utilization of the energy and personal talents, the activity, the knowledge and foresight of those whose privileges it will have annulled.

"And, in annulling those privileges, Socialism will, in the end, render a service to the privileged individuals themselves: for the state of humanity, of security and of justice in which the fallen kings of capital will enter, will be of more worth, even to them, than their capitalist royalty of to-day, utterly satiated with too transient pleasures, narrow from selfishness and restraint of fear. Therefore to love all humanity indeed, is to work with all one's strength for the destruction of a system which impoverishes and enslaves the working class, while it debases and corrupts the capitalist class.

"But as the latter, wholly sated with selfish, troubled and ignoble enjoyments which its despotism procures for it, is incapable of the appreciation of higher and truer joys, it is, finally, the proletariat who will accomplish the necessary work of general emancipation.

"That is why Socialism appeals first of all to the working class, but its social mission is not to substitute one form of selfishness for another, or one form of exploitation for another. Its mission is not to substitute a working class tyranny for the tyranny of capitalism, but to transform simultaneously workers and capitalists, provided the now capitalists will work, into co-proprietors of social power. That will be the end of antagonisms and hatred, and will be, consequently, the real triumph of humanity.

"After all, the conservatist journals lose their game. For it is especially with regard to the middle-class revolution that they so often claim they must protest against this pretended contradiction. Who then professed 'the love of humanity' more ardently than the revolutionists of a century ago? And at the same time did they not declare war without mercy against the privileged class of that day? As if solely in the name of humanity, but in reality to substitute the rule of the middle-class for feudalism, they opposed with implacable energy nobles, priests and kings; likewise, but with much more truth, Socialism can appeal to humanity in opposing the privileged class of today, for it is to all, including the aristocratic capitalists, that the benefits of the new social system will be extended.

"It is for the privileged classes not to render impossible, by excess of blindness and opposition, the peaceful establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth."

As the New York Socialists have said much about the class struggle, I have translated the above article, with the hope that it may interest some of our American Comrades who do not read the French journals.—Theodore Ritter, Paris, Sept. 27, 1897.

It would be much more to the point if, instead of going into hysterics at our clear charges against the defunct St. Louis "Tageblatt" and the Philadelphia "Tageblatt," the San Francisco, Cal.; "Tageblatt" refuted, if it dares, or, if it does not dare refute the correctness of our charges against those papers, admitted the charges to be correct, and then showed how our conclusion was wrong, in other words, praised and approved as sound Socialism the acts we condemn as anti-Socialist.

We categorically charged the St. Louis "Tageblatt" with preaching editorially a system of tactics that is in denial and flies in the face of the requisite oneness of the interests of the proletariat.

We categorically charged the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" with having declared that it could not take a certain stand in favor of a certain workingman's organization because that would hurt its circulation with its middle-class subscribers.

Let the San Francisco "Tageblatt" stop dodging behind hysterical growls. Let it deny these facts, or if it does not deny them, let it approve the acts charged. Then we all shall know just where we are at.

In the meantime, we recommend to the Stalwarts of San Francisco to keep tab over their "Tageblatt." Its conduct on this point gets dangerously near the danger line. Its attitude in trying to slur over with hysterics such serious treasons to the cause of Socialism may simply proceed from love and affection for its own nationality; that may be its style of "internationalism:" to set national love above principle; though serious, the offence is venial, and, with further ripening, the paper may get beyond that. But the poison may lie deeper. Better no paper at all, as now in St. Louis, than one that by its conduct, whether ignorantly or otherwise, aids capitalism by preaching or supporting doctrines destructive of Socialist tactics.

A watchful experience is converting the Lincoln, Neb., "State Journal" into a clever satirist, whose thrusts go to the very core of the subject it deals with. It has, for instance, this to say on the evolution of Populism out there:

"The Populist party may yet adopt for its emblem a high silk hat rampant over a farmer tilling the soil and doing real work. This would typify the union of the two forces in nature and politics represented by Silas A. Holcomb and Richard Dobson. Such an emblem would tend to link the farmers to those who are farming them. Brotherhood in politics is a famous thing."

The idiotic New York "Evening Post" displays its yellow idiocy during this campaign more glaringly than it ever did before. It is a Seth Low "Municipal Sanitary Conditions" organ. National and other issues have, it maintains, no place in a municipal campaign, and nothing to do with municipal wellbeing. And one needs but carefully peruse its editorial page to see it put its foot into its own mouth. For instance, in one and the same issue, and on the identical page on which it scoffs with all the flippancy of the shallow the idea that national or State issues have anything to do with municipal sanitary conditions it has:

1st—One article showing that, owing to the raised tariff on woollen goods, the price of these will rise; hence, shoddy will have to be manufactured for the poor; hence these will have to suffer discomfort.

2nd—An article assaulting McKinley for forcing upon a white municipality in the South a negro postmaster from a distance and very much disliked; whence it concludes that this is a "gross outrage" upon residents of that municipality.

3rd—An article in which it shows that Platt's son, as member of a law firm employed by Sheriff Tamsen to defend him before the Governor, himself carried to the Governor the argument in favor of Tamsen that wrongly caused the Governor to dismiss the charges.

What sort of municipal comfort can that large majority of people enjoy who can't afford to buy anything but shoddy, or who have to put up with a disgusting postmaster, or who must submit to an incompetent Sheriff? And whence, oh, idiotic "Evening Post" but from national and State sources are these evils inflicted?

Benjamin Hanford's Tour Through the State.

October 16, 17, Utica.
October 18, Oneida.
October 19, 20, Syracuse.
October 21, Auburn.
October 22, 23, Rochester.
October 24, Lockport.
October 25, 26, 27, Buffalo.
October 28, Hornellsville.
October 30, Glens Falls.

S. L. P. Sections, Attention!

Sections will please take notice that the Proceedings of the Ninth National Convention of the S. L. P. are now in print.

Sections as well as individual members should not fail to secure copies of the same, as it embodies a most important period of the party's history. There should be no Section in the country without having at least one or more copies in the archive for reference.

The price is 10 cents per copy. It is a handsome pamphlet of 64 pages.

Address all orders to the New York Labor News Co., 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

UNCLE SAM'S & BROTHER JONATHAN

Uncle Sam—This campaign in New York is a striking illustration of the class struggle.

Brother Jonathan—That silly class struggle again! The Socialists deprive themselves of all the force there lies in noble sentiments. If they choose to, that's their business. But they have no business to deny the fact that others are moved by noble sentiments. Now, I'm going to vote for the Republican Tracy because he represents the noble idea of Americanism.

U. S.—Is not Tracy a leading stockholder in the now consolidated Nassau Electric Co.?

B. J.—Hem, I think he is.

U. S.—And is not Tammany Sheehan's brother of that same corporation?

B. J.—Hem . . . hem; I understand he is.

U. S.—And is not Seth Low, through his brother, in that pie, too?

B. J.—Hem . . . hem . . . hem; I heard he was.

U. S.—And is not Henry George's manager, Tom L. Johnson, a high muckamuck in the identical concern?

B. J.—Hem . . . hem . . . hem . . .

U. S.—There seems to be something rasping in your throat. Now, then, is it true or not that the employés of that company are held down to starvation wages and long hours?

B. J.—H-h-em . . .

U. S.—Is it true or is it not that the lower the pay of these employés and the longer their hours, the larger also are the dividends pocketed by Tom Platt's Tracy, Sheehan's Judge Van Wyck, Henry George's Tom Johnson and Low's Seth Low?

B. J.—H-h-h-em.

U. S.—Now deny, if you can, that material class interests are at the bottom of all these four candidatures, the class interests of the capitalist class.

B. J.—And will you deny that in none of those camps there is any sentiment?

U. S.—No; I won't deny that any more than I would deny that above a hot whiskey punch there is steam. But the whiskey punch is a necessary material foundation for that steam. No whiskey punch, no steam. So, whatever sentiment there may be in any or all of those four camps, it is only a fume of the material interests at bottom. The campaign to these gentlemen is essentially a campaign for their class interests.

B. J.—Very well; I shall yield that point. (With a triumphant air) But will you now dare to deny that you Socialists also look for your material interests, and that you are not all sentiment? Now, then!

U. S.—Of course I won't. Why, that's the very point I have been making. That's implied in the class struggle. Every class-conscious class stands upon its class interests. The capitalist is class-conscious enough; he stands on his class interests squarely; whatever sentiment is developed in his camp has the material capitalist class interests for its foundation. Likewise with the Socialists. They are class-conscious workingmen. They stand upon the material interests of their class. It is there that all workingmen should stand, and not, as they do now, stand mostly on the class interests of the capitalist class.

B. J.—Then, by your admission, you Socialists are no better than the others. While, I will admit, that it is more sensible on the part of you, Socialist workingmen, to stand on your own class interests and platform, the recognition that you, too, stand on material interests shows that the whole row is a dog-eat-dog affair: The capitalists want to promote their interests, and the workingman want to promote theirs. Neither, accordingly, is superior morally.

U. S.—You would be right if the class interests of the working class required, like all other class interests, the subjugation of other classes. That is just the feature of all class interests, except those of the working class; and it is the leading feature of the class interests of the working class to abolish all classes, that is to say, to abolish the system under which class rule is inevitable. Hence it comes that only the class interests of the working class are moral. So far from the conflict between the capitalists and the working class being a dog-eat-dog affair, it is the conflict between civilization, represented by the class-conscious working class, and dog or hyaena, represented by the capitalist class—and all its Platt-Johnson-Low-Sheehan political parties. I shall vote the S. L. P. ticket straight. I'll vote for Sanial for Mayor.

LETTER BOX.

Offhand Answers to Inquirers.

L. M. S., Chicago.—We are well aware that the St. Louis "Brauer-Zeitung" and the Ruskin "Coming Nation" are responsible, they having led the Chicago "Social Democrat" to the piracy hole that it fell into. But that only aggravates the offence of the "Social Democrat." The hole he falls into, who gives a greedy ear to the libels of notorious and convicted libelers, is a hole of his own digging.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at $1.25 per 1,000 or $1.50 if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th Street, New York.

THE ISSUE IN GRAETER NEW YORK.

(Continued from Page 1.)

can help it. Well, no atonement is necessary. Under the syndicate and trust system we need not apprehend that the city's "benefit" may prove ruinous to the corporations.

Public Franchises Must be Sold to Corporations. (Tammany.)

Shorn of a verbiage still more hypocritical than any to be found in the Republican platform, this also is the public franchise plank of Tammany. The very same capitalistic principle of Republican policy, that government should divest itself of all but onerous or unprofitable property and functions is here expressed in the following round about language, plainly intended to deceive the ignorant: "All proper municipal functions should be exercised by the municipality itself and not delegated to others." What those "proper functions" are is not stated, but we may infer it from the further statement that Tammany "favors municipal ownership and control" (but not the municipal operation, mark well) of the public franchises. Lastly, the cat is let out of the bag with the declaration that "we oppose the bestowal of any new privilege without 'adequate' compensation." What sort of "adequateness" is meant we are left to infer, as in the Republican case. The fact is that Tammany is not less fond of "improper municipal functions" than the Republicans or the Tom Johnson-Georgites are. Its leaders—Croker, Grant, Gilroy—in the company of ex-Governor Sheehan and other notable sympathizers, bestowed upon themselves the trolley monopoly of the vast portion of Greater New York beyond the Harlem River; a monopoly that will become within a few years as profitable to them as the "L" road system now is to the Goulds and the Vanderbilts. It were too much to expect from Tammany anything better than $1 gas.

Municipal Ownership and Operation of the Franchises. (George.)

Here at last we have it—and with Tom Johnson in it! What a farce! What a swindle! Think of it! Tom Johnson, treasurer, and largest owner of the Nassau Electric Co., into which Gen. Tracy's Atlantic Avenue R.R. was merged! And this is the man who conducts the George campaign for the municipal ownership and operation of the franchises; the man who orders his ill-paid employees, under pain of dismissal, to sign the petitions for the George ticket! This is, very truly, a new Court of Miracles. Phew!

But let us not judge hastily and harshly. Johnson may be a great philanthropist, ready to sacrifice himself, and, like Tracy, to betray to the people his wicked partners—the wicked Republican Flynn and the not less wicked Senator Coffey, among others. Let us hope that Henry George, if he is elected Mayor, will not permit this enthusiastic admirer of his person and theories to entirely despoil himself for the benefit of an ungrateful republic.

If, however, all the present appearances are not remarkably deceptive, the story narrated by Chauncey M. Depew, when he nominated the Democrat Fitch for City Comptroller, would find here a practical application. It was a "bad break" on the part of Depew, for it amounted to saying again, at a dangerous time, what Gould and Havemeyer had said before him, namely, that corporations and trusts are Democratic in Democratic districts and Republican in Republican districts. "During the war of Independence," he said, "the cowboys who wanted to steal the cattle of a patriot farmer put on the British uniform; if they wanted to steal the cattle of a Tory, they donned the continental coat; but they were with the cattle all the time."

Public Franchises Must be Sold to Corporations. (Low.)

On this question of the franchises, Citizen Low chimes in with the Republicans and Tammany. "They should not be given away without compensation." In other words, thtey must be given away on any terms that a combination or trust may be able to impose or the city must remain deprived of the public services which that combination or trust seeks to appropriate.

From this review of the stand taken by the four capitalistic parties or factions in the field upon the question which seemed at a time most likely to overshadow all others and to strongly divide the public sentiment, it is sufficiently apparent that the capitalistic policy of franchise-grabbing will continue unchanged, unchecked and even vastly enlarged, whichever of those four parties may succeed at the pools. As I have already observed, this was inevitable, and it would have been foolish to expect anything else, since under capitalism the greatest capitalistic interests must necessarily prevail. Moreover, for reasons amply given in the municipal programme of the Socialist Labor party, it might as well be so until the working people, thoroughly disgusted, conclude to try a Socialist municipal administration; for any attempt to "municipalize" the public franchises under any other could result in no substantial benefit either to the masses of the people or to the employees in the public service. It is, indeed, quite significant that no reference whatever is made in any of the four platforms to the present condition of the employees of corporations enjoying public franchises. And as to such small concessions as a reduction in the price of gas, or in car fares, if they could be obtained they would, like every improvement upder capitalism, benefit only a certain class of people. The landlord would simply increase his rent to the full amount of the saving which his tenant would be credited with making.

Municipal Franchises Are Inalienable and Must be Operated by the Municipality on the Principles of the Co-operative Commonwealth; i. e., for the Benefit of the People and of the Labor Employed in the Public Service. (Socialist Labor Party.

The granting of public franchises to capitalists, with or without compensation, is one of the most effective causes of political corruption and general demoralization. As stated in our programme the corporations have used and abused their privileges for their own unlimited enrichment, watered their stocks in order to conceal their scandalous profits, bribed aldermen, legislators, judges and executive officials, violated their charters and contracts, evaded taxation, starved their employees, provoked bloody conflicts between authority and hunger, assumed police powers, sacrificed human life to their greed and generally "damned the people."

Under a Socialist administration, immediate attention would be given to the condition of the public employees, and the following system would be introduced:

1.—The election, by the employees, of their respective foremen, superintendents and other officers not elected by a general vote of the people; 2.—A minimum salary, supplemented by an equal distribution, among the employees, of a portion of the surplus value (or profit), which, produced by their joint labor, is now appropriated by the directors and stockholders of corportations; 3.—Another portion of the said surplus would be set aside as a pension fund for the aged and a relief fund for the sick employees of the municipality; 4.—The remaining portion would serve to the maintenance and extension of the public services, the price of which would be reduced to the people to the extent of the saving permanently effected by mechanical and other improvements.

Taxation Ignored. (Rep.)

The Republican party is apparently well pleased with the present mode of taxation. It does not take the least notice of the excitement recently caused by the middle class attempt recently made in Westchester and other counties to bring about a more equal distribution of the public burden by compelling resident plutocrats to pay taxes on their personal property. The Henry George Single Tax theory has actually been put into practical operation by the plutocracy throughout the country, and was found to be—as the Socialists long ago said it was—the ideal capitalistic system of taxation. In this city, which is the greatest center of manufacturing industry, finance, commerce, shipping, land transportation, art, etc., on the American continent, the value of personal property is at least double that of real estate. Yet it pays hardly one-fifth part of the total taxation. In Brooklyn the disproportion is still greater. Truly, it cannot be claimed that this government, however extravagant in its expenditure, is costing much to those who actually control it and who chiefly are benefited by it.

Capital Should bear its fair Share of the "public burden."

So says Tammany, who, moreover, preaches "economical government." But when did Tammany, at the height of its power, compel the assessors to do their duty according to the constitution? Which of its rich members has ever failed to enjoy the full benefit of the discrimination made by assessors in favor of personal property? And why did not those of its wealthy members whose investments were chiefly in speculative land, improved or unimproved, complain of the discrimination generally made by the same officials against real estate? Was it because they were taxed fairly or because in the case of improved real estate, they could shift the burden from their own shoulders upon the shoulders of their tenants? Lastly, of what benefit would it be to the wage working people, who own no property, if the same amount of taxation, now chiefly raised upon one class of property owners—or labor fleecers—were raised in greater proportion upon another class of the same genus?

Capital Should bear its fair Share of the Public Burden. (George.)

Here is a genuine surprise! Henry George, the Single Tax prophet, victorious to the extent of having converted to his doctrine the great plutocratic party of America, is now standing upon a platform which emphatically repudiates his whole theory! And observe, furthermore, that his so-called popularity among the people who nominated him is entirely due to that theory! Of the Single Tax he speaks no more, and those of his followers who still lately professed to believe in its cure-all properties, who kept up Single Tax clubs, and who in various ways vainly attempted to spread the Single Tax gospel among "the ignorant," are now as silent upon it as George himself deems it best to be. There is no end of extraordinary contradictions in this altogether extraordinary movement. O, Thomas Jefferson!

Beauty (George),

And what does George propose to do with the income that the city might derive from the operation of its franchises by Tom Johnson? He will "embellish the city, extend the park area, beautify the water front, broaden and adorn the streets, multiply its libraries and museums. What a grand city this will be for the tramps to live in and for the starved victims of capitalism to end their suffering by suicide. He will probably not forget to beautify the Potter's Field. Again, what a great rise there will be in the value of property, and what a crop for the single tax collector, all at the expense of the tenant, whose increased rent will be used in beautifying, embellishing, broadening and adorning until the grimy son of toil becomes an intolerable sight to himself in the midst of such splendor! George is an artist.

All Property Must be Taxed to the Fullest Extent Required for Immediate Improvement in the Condition of the Wage-working Class. (Socialist Labor Party.)

In striking contrast with the ambiguous utterances of the boodle parties, the language of the Socialists on taxation is sufficiently explicit. The object of taxation, under a capitalistic administration, is to supply the means of carrying on government in the interest of the capitalist class. Under an administration controlled by Socialists, so long as capitalism survives taxation remains necessary, but its object should be to restitute to the workers, in the form of public benefits, as great a portion as possible of the wealth produced by them and appropriated by their fleecers.

Therefore "The Socialist officials shall by all means in their power compel the assessors to do their full duty, by assessing every kind of property at its full value; and the said property shall be taxed to the fullest extent required for the immediate carrying out of the measures of public relief and improvement herein contemplated."

Homes for the People—Coal and Drugs at Cost, &c. (Socialist Labor Party.)

Among the measures contemplated in the Socialist programme is the acquirement by the city, through a proper use of the right of eminent domain, of all the vacant lands within its boundaries, for the purpose of erecting thereon comfortable houses, to be let out to working people at PERMANENT rentals calculated on cost of building, annual repairs and administrative expenses. The expression "permanent rentals" is here used, because Socialism aims at the abolition of profits in all forms, in talistic jargon the "economic or competitive rent of land," which, if confiscated by the municipality, would still in the last resort be paid by the tenant at a constantly increasing rate.

The Socialist officials shall also favor the establishment of municipal coal yards, drug stores and other municipal agencies for the procurement to the people, at greatly reduced prices, of certain necessaries of life, now sold to them by traders at several times their actual value.

There are other issues of vital importance. THE SCHOOL QUESTION, for instance. All the parties, including Tammany, demand more schools. Even the Republican party cannot afford to go before the people with a frank declaration that the capitalistic policy is to keep the children of the working class in the slavery of ignorance. Yet it is a fact that under any sort of capitalistic administration we have had, the school system has been infamously neglected. In twelve years of Democratic rule the population of what is now the borough of Manhattan increased about 600,000, twenty per cent. of which are children between the ages of 6 and 14. The school attendance should have increased 120,000; it actually increased less than 30,000. So great became the public clamor that under the reform administration a number of new schools were built, but owing to the increase of population the same lack of accommodation exists. Thirty-five thousand children must be content with half classes and ten thousand applications have been rejected. This does not include the far greater number of children who do not apply because they must earn their living as boot-blacks, news-boys, cash-girls, etc. Observe, moreover, that, under the present system, the capitalist class impudently arrogates to itself, through a board composed of ignorant traders, pettifogging lawyers, and corrupt politicians, the right to decide what the coming generation shall know or not know and poison the minds of the young with the virus of mercantilism, bigotry and bogus patriotism. A Socialist administration would promptly change matters. Under it ample provision would be made not only for school-houses and competent teachers, but for the feeding, clothing and even lodging of children, according as the condition of their parents might require.

And right here let it be observed that Mr. Low gave us a striking example of that class spirit which is necessarely developed by the class struggle. Here is a man of great wealth, exclusively indebted for his possessions to the working class, for he never added a cent to them by personal work of social value. When he generously determined to advance the cause of education did he consider the primary need of it among the working-class? Oh no! His donation was to Columbia University — that is, for the exclusive benefit of his own class.

There is also the FREE SPEECH ISSUE. And no one is louder than Henry George in demanding free speech at this time. But ask the anarchists, who once worshiped him and to whom he is intellectually related on many sides, why they denounce him so bitterly. They will tell you a ghastly story of blood and cowardice. No wonder that they passed over, arms and baggage, into the camp of Mr. Low. One of them — a certain Henry Weissman, who served a term in a San Francisco prison but was granted a pardon on condition that he would serve another term in the Democratic party — figures on the list of Mr. Low's "vice-presidents". It is, indeed, in the fitness of things that anarchists of the upper crust and anarchists of the lower crust should occasionally meet on the ground of responsibility to none but their own respective selves.

FELLOW WORKERS, Socialism alone can put an end to the present state of capitalistic anarchy and prevent a wild outburst of ignorant passion. And its advent is near. In Europe five million Socialist voters, sustained by the whole portion of the proletariat which is still disfranchised, are steadily, irresistibly, marching to the conquest of the public powers. The end is near. America will not lag behind! Be ready! Vote for Socialism!

OPEN LETTER

To the Hydraulic Wage Slave Voters

Fellow Working Men:—

In the "Ladies' Home Journal" a woman with considerable talent writes a very interesting article every month under the heading: "Heart to heart talks!" It is just that sort of a talk I propose to give you. The above mentioned woman knows her sex very well, but I believe not any better than I know my Hydraulic fellow wage slave. For you know I marched to the slave pen with you for three long years. During the days of my intellectual darkness before the sunlight of Socialism swept away the shadows in the pathway of my life, before the bitter truth was forced on me that I sold my labor power as the farmer sells his potatoes, or the tailor sells his pants. You know I was the gayest thing that ever came down the Red Hook Pike. We whistled and sang, drank and fought, courted and danced together in our idle moments with all the carelessness and abandon of the black Slave when he lay around the plantation in the night time, knowing he was safe from the crack of his master's whip until the next day, just as we knew we were safe until the whistle rang out the following morning. Thus you see that I am heart of your heart, flesh of your flesh, blood of your blood, you see that our interests are indentical. You realize that something is radically wrong. Let us find out what it is and then reason to a conclusion.

To begin, there is a great force in society to-day that moulds most men's actions, a force as yet unfelt by the majority of the working class, and this is the force or spirit of class-consciousness. The working class lacks this spirit, the capitalist class possesses it, consequently this class being in possession of all the means of education; it, looking out for its own class interests, sees to it that nothing that will cause the spirit of class consciousness to burn in the workers' breast shall be taught either in the schools, the colleges, the newspapers, the pulpits. They proceed by all the means in their power to fill the workers' minds with economic delusions and national illusions. They ignore the historic and irreconciliable class struggle. They wildly shout "there are no classes in this country," forgetting that the economic laws of the capitalist system work alike in all countries; forgetting, again, that when the tool has reached its present stage of developement, THE MAN WHO OWNS THE TOOL IS MASTER, HE WHO DOES NOT IS SLAVE. While the politicians are shrieking "NO classes" from the stump, the newspapers are lending a willing aid to the great bunco game. When I read the New York sunday papers I always think that it must be the desire of their editors to fill the asylums with lunatics, for a man who wades through 60 pages of the yellow "Journal" or the bunco "World," or any other capitalist paper, for that matter, if he is not a lunatic he is in a fair way to become one. What with base ball, prize fights, seductions, divorce suits, abductions, murders, suicides, starvation cases, actresses' milk baths, notes on night gowns worn by the princess Chimey, columns on the flesh tints of the latest Vanderbilt baby, with a grand wind up about the doings of Europe's decayed aristocracy, the hydraulic working man is in fine intellectual trim to vote the Demo-Republican-Low-George ticket after he has waded through all this thrash.

It is not alone in their sins of commission, but of omission that they harm the working class. Let us take one typical case, one that is going on under our noses now. The bunco "World" started to take a poll this week of the mayoralty candidates. Five candidates are being voted for including the notorious fakir Gleason. The candidate of the Socialist Labor party, a party that polled 16,000 votes in the greater New York, a party that beat the Prohibitionists last year in the State and went into fourth place on the official ballot, is not even mentioned. The party of the "Arm and Hammer" is despised unnoticed by those yellow editors, because the workers despise themselves. Because the workers, not being class conscious, buy the yellow rags instead of supporting papers of their own. This is one form of omission, but there is another.

Did you ever read in any of the capitalist papers one line showing you the position of the worker towards society? One line pointing out to you how the law of supply and demand, that determines the price of your labor power, works? Not one line! They know very well that, if they did publish a true statement of your position, their days as a ruling class would be numbered. So on this question, the most important one of all from your standpoint, they are silent. I now propose to explain this matter to you. It will then be your duty to buy THE PEOPLE every week and continue the course of instruction.

When the Prohibitionists met in Pittsburg last year for their National Convention they split over the silver question, became wildly excited, so much so that one gentleman so far forgot himself as to pull a rum flask from his pocket whilst the others threw spittoons at one anothers' heads. The result of this was that in that portion of Pittsburg in which the Prohibitionists met, there was an immediate demand for spittoons. The supply being small, UP WENT THE PRICE OF SPITTOONS. But as soon as the convention was over (the supply had grown large) the demand fell off, then DOWN WENT THE PRICE OF SPITTOONS. It is just the same with the worker's labor power. If a war should break out, or a plague should start, or if 50 per cent. of the working men of Brooklyn should go to the Klondyke, then you could fix the price of your labor power. The demand would be large, the supply small, and up would go the price of your labor power, that is to say, your wages. But there is no war in sight other than the war the workers have for bread; there is no plague other than the plague of poverty that is not intense enough to kill wholesale; there is no Klondyke for you until you make one of your own by having the Socialist Commonwealth. Then your Klondyke will be in Red Hook not Alaska. Labor-saving machinery will continue to displace you; the tool will grow in size and its operation simpler; the subdivision of labor will continue. Thus you see, the supply of labor at the hydraulic gates as at all other factories will go on increasing. You may stand appalled at the outlook. If you are intelligent, you will have recourse to the Socialist ballot to save you, while, if you are as yet ignorant and refuse to have your eyes opened, then you may watch the dance of death go on, watch yourself and family sink down to a lower and still lower level all the time. If this illustration is not strong enough for you I will tell you how you may see this thing work right under your nose in Red Hook point.

Go down any morning to the Boston Dry Dock at 7 a. m.; watch the parade of workers that march to the boiler shop; watch what takes place when the men reach there. You will see 300 men more or less in line; you will see 60 per cent. of them go on put on their overalls and start to work, whilst the unemployed gaze with hungry eyes on the tools they have made, and wonder what unkind fate prevents them from being allowed to toil. Now suppose one of those men who has just started to work feels that he is not getting paid all he deserves or requires to live like a self respecting man, suppose he is one of those men who despises the wild-eyed Socialist and believes in voting his master's ticket, shouts for high or low tariff, gold or silver—suppose, I say, he wishes to state his case to the boss, he would make a speech something like this: "Mr. Todd, I am an American, my ancestors came over here on The May Flower. I wrap myself up in the American flag every night when I go to bed and I march to work in the morning whistling the "Star Spangled Banner." But, Sir, I only receive $1.50 per day, and am not employed constantly, at that; as a result, I must send my eldest daughter, a delicate girl, just budding into womanhood, into the vaseline factory; my boy, who should be at school, has to work in the hydraulic bolt-room; my youngest daughter, a little golden-haired tot who should be playing in the green fields, is having her fresh young life worn out in the big dry goods store for $1.50 per week; my poor wife is overworked and underfed, harrassed and tortured in the top story of a sweaty tenement. I desire to change all this, so, Sir, please give me $5.00 a day, so I can live like a star-spangled American citizen."

Mr. Todd as an honest man, would answer: "My man, I do not know whether your people came over on the "May Flower" or landed at Ellis Island last week; nor do I care. I do not know whether you wrap yourself in the star-spangled banner or the Union Jack; nor do I care. I do not know whether you whistle "Yankee Doodle," the "Wearin' of the Green" or the "Boyne Water"; nor do I care. This I do know, that I pay you $1.50 per day so that you may be able to buy enough sanded flour, enough adulterated canned goods, tough meat and coarse bread to keep you just strong enough to come here and produce wealth for this firm. Your children's pay will get enough shoddy clothes and paper shoes to keep them from freezing, and enable you to get a cotton wrapper or calico gown for your wife. And I know, furthermore, that if you dare kick or indulge in any more talk about $5.00 per day I will kick you outside that gate and 50 men will at the beck of my finger march into your job. They have wives too, wives that are worse off than yours, wives that may be faced to give up that which women holds dearer than life, sooner than see their children starve. However, that is none of my business. You like this system, you vote for it. Go to your work, Sir."

Crestfallen, whipped he goes—star-spangled banner or no star-spangled banner—determined to vote for George or some other fraud who says he is the workingman's friend but insists that the present system that makes a commodity of man shall continue.

These illustrations should show you Mr. Hydraulic Worker, where you stand. They should show you as clear as the lightning flash that you have nothing to hope for except to pull yourselves off the shelves of the market on which you are placed as merchandise. Then realizing where you stand, what your class interests are, you should see to it that to work for the Socialist Labor party is a solemn duty, a duty that you owe to yourselves, to your wives, to your little ones, to your sweethearts, to those that are yet unborn. You should see that they at least can say that their fathers left this world better than you found it.

The editor reminds me that space is limited, so I must bring this letter to a close. I ask you as shopmates, as old companions to think out what I have written, and see if it does not bear the impress of truth all over it. If you do that it will be a sufficient reward for me for the effort that I have put forth. I ask you to realize with me the immense amount of good that each one of you can do. I ask you to remember that one class-conscious worker is worth 1000 voting cattle; that one vote for the Arm and Hammer is worth 100 for the old parties. I ask you to come and assist us in this awful uneven fight, uneven because we have nothing but the truth on our side and the courage to maintain it. I ask you furthermore, to insist that the old party politicians meet the working class candidates in debate; and if they don't, then vote for us, always remembering that THE ONLY VOTE THE POLITICIAN RESPECTS AND FEARS IS THE VOTE THAT IS CAST AGAINST THE CAPITALIST CLASS.

Come with us then and work. Swing into line with the army of emancipation the world over. Help us to get South Brooklyn moving. Already the winds of Socialist propaganda are blowing over the plains of Red Hook. The sun of Socialism is rising over the Gowanus hills stirring into action all that is good and noble in the souls of the proletaire.

The working class must emancipate itself. It is worth working for. "We have nothing to lose but our chains. We have a whole world to gain." Let us gain it. T. A. HICKEY.

A CHALLENGE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

present must grow proportionally larger, and thereby oppress him all the more.

I challenge you, Mr. Koenig, to deny that, if elected, and a Hazleton outrage were to be committed and the Governor were to send out the militia, as was done in Pennsylvania, to protect the murderers against arrest, you would remain silent in your seat—as behooves one who stands on the capitalist platform—instead of forthwith moving the impeachment of the gubernatorial felon who hastened to protect his fellow felons.

I challenge you, Mr. Hoffman, to deny that when the Governor of this State sent the militia into Brooklyn to help the trolley capitalists break the law and outrage their employees, and while the Court of Appeals of this State rendered decision after decision in glaring violation of their oath of office and to the injury of the working class, you sat silent in your seat in the Assembly Room, truly representing by your approval your capitalist class, and shamefully misrepresenting the interests of workingmen's Sixteenth Assembly District, by not even raising a protest.

I challenge you both to successfully deny that the only salvation of the working class lies in the Socialist Commonwealth, that the platform of the Socialist Labor party is the only one upon which a class-conscious workingman can stand, and that it is suicidal on the part of the workingman to place into the hands of the class that exploits him in shops the public powers that his exploiters use to oppress him still further.

I challenge you both to show that you would, if you could, or that you could, if you would, do anything that can benefit the working class, and I pledge myself to prove that not a thing you have ever done, or your parties have ever done, or you will do, can benefit the workers; while on the contrary, the election of the Socialist Labor party candidate to the Assembly would be the opening of a new era, would compel the capitalist politicians to pull in their horns, would be a shield to the workers, and would be an entering wedge for the final conquest of the Government by the working class, and the final establishment of that social system under which he who works shall live, and he who can and won't shall die,—instead of, as to-day, when the class, which you two jointly represent, toils not, yet lives in luxurious dwellings und rolls in luxury wherewith it marries its daughters to British and other "Princes," while the class, which you misrepresent, the working class, toils in misery and privation, stalked up in cramped tenement houses, with overburdened wives, children ill clad, improperly fed, and badly schooled.

I shall read this challenge at every meeting that I address, and it will be thoroughly circulated in the Sixteenth Assembly District.

If you honestly believe that you ought to be elected, let there be no delay to as many debates as you please; in that case kindly notify promptly

Yours, etc.,
DANIEL DE LEON,
184 William St.,
N. Y. City.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Where Does Tom Johnston Get his Money From?

To THE PEOPLE:—Kindly allow me space that has been denied me by the "Press," to whom I sent this note:

"Editor of the NEW YORK PRESS:—Sir—Can I possibly obtain space, which has been denied me in "The Journal," "World" and "Brooklyn Citizen," to publish a few facts and contradictions over our present campaign?

Your "Just a Minute" column of this morning's issue is headed with a 'phrase' I must naturally detest—it is that of Tom L. Johnston, of Brooklyn trolley-system. Coupled with this slave-driver is the notorious fake who poses as "labor's friend" on the Democratic ticket (Henry George). Permit me to contradict your statement of Tom. L. Johnston's money being given to Henry George's campaign.

Being one of Johnson's slaves, I know whose money he gives so freely to such corrupt purposes. It is the wages he DOESN'T pay to his unfortunate employees that he can afford to squander on labor's other enemy (Henry George.)

Our wages under the Nassau system as motormen and conductors begin at 70 cents per day of (in most cases) ten-hour law violations, with swings in mid-day. If you investigate this you'll find my statement verified—of course Johnson will deny it, but allow your reporters to ride with some of his slave conductors and motormen and get the truth. I have never seen an election yet that the Democrats hadn't some scoundrel posing as "labor's friend."

B. W., Anti-Henry George.

To the Assembly Districts, Wards and Branches, of Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

Your attention is called to a new pamphlet, entitled "Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist Labor Party," which can now be had from the Organizer, at $1 per 1,000. The above organizations should supply themselves with this pamphlet, which should be distributed at the open air meetings and other places.

L. ABELSON, Organiser,
64 East 4th street, New York.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

Comrade F. Serrer, 21 Nash street, is now agent for THE PEOPLE. Make your payments to him.

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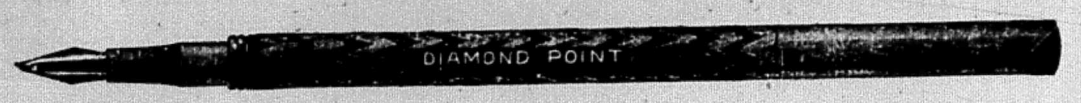

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PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS — Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

The exigencies of the campaign season compels the interruption this week of the "Eighteenth Brumaire." It will proceed next week.

National Executive Committee.

Meeting held October 12th, with Comrade Furman in the chair. The financial report for the week ending October 9th showed receipts to the amount of $117.60; expenditures, $26.51; balance, $91.09.

An application for a charter is submitted from Boston, where the Jewish Section has been reorganized. In view of a protest from the American Section of that city, action is deferred and the Secretary instructed to write for further information. Section Woodhaven requests that 20 due stamps sent to them as their first credit quota, and which have been lost in the mails, be restored and it is so ordered.

Charters were granted to new Sections in Cecil, Pa.; Arnold, Pa.; Hemlock, Ohio; Blatchford, Ohio; Lowell, Mass.; Des Moines, Iowa, and Duluth, Minn.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and all Friends of the Cause.

Comrades:—The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing expenditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our receipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organization is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agitation must be maintained and the field worked, for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose, the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund," and thus enable not only the party sections, but all friends of the cause to contribute their mite. The amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

HENRY KUHN, Secy.,
184 William street, New York City.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$87.30
L. R., New York City	1.00
Danish Branch, S. L. P., Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Branch 135, W. S. & D. B. F., Brooklyn, N. Y.	10.00
Weigard, New York City	.50
Charles Sperle, N. Y. City	1.00
Section Allegheny, Pa.	5.00
Geo. Wienecke, Avonmore, Pa.	.50
Adolph Orange, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Branch 103, Evergreen, W. S. & D. B. F.	5.00
J. Freudenthal, Toledo, Ohio ..	1.00
Otto Reinhardt, Central Falls,, R. I.	.50
Total	$117.80

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

Illinois.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 10—Section Belleville had an open-air meeting last Saturday at the Public Square to protest against the Hazleton, Pa., outrage. Comrade Henry Poelling, from St. Louis, who is a very good speaker, spoke upon the affair and upon Socialism in general. There were between four and five hundred people present, mostly miners. That he spoke to the point was shown by his holding the people over two hours, listening with intense interest, and often applauded. At the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted branding the Hazleton outrage as an act of foul murder committed by capitalism and its supporters.

The following Sunday forenoon we had another meeting in West Belleville, in a hall. Comrade Poelling spoke two hours upon Socialism and about the fakirs in the "pure and simple" unions. Sunday afternoon he spoke in our hall, before a good crowd, over two hours. It looks as if he has done some good here. The men all promised to come to our Section meetings in the future and join us.

When Comrade Carless was here we had an open-air meeting at the public square. There were about four hundred people present. Comrade Carless showed the conditions the workers are in, and the way to get out of them; that the only salvation was Socialism. He gave the fakirs a good shaking. A few of these specimens were present, but they did not dare to say anything. At the close of the meeting several questions were asked and promptly answered. Fourteen new men signed their names on our roll of members.

We had five open-air meetings since last spring. Comrade Davis, from Brighton, Ill., was here this summer and he spoke on the square to four or five hundred people.

It is just getting lively here now. If we only had a good English speaker in our midst we would do lots of work. It is nothing uncommon to hear workmen talk about Socialism on the streets now; they are just getting to be interested. We shall not stop agitating till that system which degrades us into slavery is abolished. We know that we have nothing to lose but our chains and a world to win. Just now, while I close, I hear that the captain of the militia received a telegram from Yerkes Tanner, Governor for the capitalists of Illinois, to get his men ready to go to Edwardville, Ill.; that the miners were getting desperate. Hazleton? Next!

ORGANIZER.

Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 7—The campaign in Louisville is daily getting hotter, and the old parties are recognizing the fact that all their so-called political "issues" are losing ground among the intelligent workingmen. Therefore they have about decided that the best thing to do is to work the "religious" question for all it is worth, and in consequence we find that the Republican party turned into an A. P. A. party, and the Democratic party into a Catholic party, both party organizations, however, controlled by capitalists and their tools. Between the two we have the Socialists, who are in all their meetings striving to show to the workingmen the fallacy of allowing their respective religious opinions to sway their sound judgment, when only economic questions should be considered. There is not ONE candidate on any old-party ticket (the labor fakirs included) who is in favor of abolishing the infamous capitalist system of wage slavery, without which the working class can never hope for a betterment of their conditions. This fact is admitted by hundreds of workingmen in this city, and yet the majority of these workingmen will probably still vote for either Todd or Weaver, simply because the one is an A. P. A. and the other an anti-A. P. A.

The suicidal tactics persued by the old parties give our speakers good opportunities to spread the Socialist gospel, and although for the present appeals to the religious prejudices of the workers may still keep them apart, it is only a question of a short time until A. P. A.ism will have to take a back seat with the other exploded "issues."

Saturday, September 25, a mass meeting was held at the Court House steps to protest against the Hazleton massacre.

The meeting was under the auspices of the S. L. P., and in spite of the fact that it had not been properly advertised, fully 600 people were present.

It was the most determined crowd ever seen here, quiet and orderly, every man present seemed to have come for business, and when the resolution was read scoring capitalists and their tools the labor fakirs, and pointing to the class-conscious Socialist movement as the ONLY relief, the same was adopted with a mighty shout, which was heard several squares away.

Our street meetings are well patronized, despite the many counter meetings of the old parties, and we intend to keep them up to the close of the campaign.

During the last week of the campaign we will hold a final big rally at the Court House steps, at which we intend to boil down all the hard facts of our present conditions, economic and political, and in a condensed form bring out all the strong points of Socialism, being a clincher as it were, to the nails which we have been driving in during the campaign. We desire, in this letter, to publish an account of the most brutal and murderous attack made for many years in this city upon an industrious and peaceable workingman by a capitalist brute.

The victim referred to is a member of the Brewers' Union, who recently came to Louisville and obtained work in the Stein Brewery.

After working several weeks, during which every week a portion of his wages were withheld, he finally concluded to stop work and ask for the balance of the money due him, amounting to about $15. The vice-president of the company, Nic Bosler, the brute referred to, wanted to give him only $7, which the worker promptly refused, as he was entitled to every cent the company owed him.

This fellow, Nic Bosler (ignorant and brutal, like most of the brewery bosses), thereupon struck the workman sqarely in the eye, knocking him down a half dozen steps, and, not content with this, followed him down and kicked the prostrate man, inflicting painful bodily injury.

A warrant has been sworn out for this scoundrel's arrest, and it is to be hoped that the Brewers' Union will vigorously prosecute the case. This incident is another of the numerous object lessons which are necessary to teach the working class the hard facts of the class struggle.

Beginning with the month of October, the Socialist Labor Party (American Section) will hold two regular monthly meetings at Zimmermann's Hall, 124 W. Jefferson street, as follows: Every second Sunday of the month agitation meeting at 2 o'clock P. M.; every fourth Sunday, business meeting at the same time.

We also desire to call the attention of all Comrades and friends to the fact that our Comrade A. Schmutz has opened a news and cigar stand in the Equitable Building, Fourth and Jefferson streets (Jefferson side), where THE PEOPLE, Vorwärts, New Charter and all kinds of Socialist literature will be kept constantly on hand. Respectfully,

THE PRESS COMMITTEE.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Oct. 9—Richard Wiehle, the representative of the organized Brewers of Germany, spoke here about two weeks ago at a mass meeting called by the German Section.

Although we had but two days to make arrangements, the hall was filled and it was one of the largest German mass meetings we have had for years. Comrade Wiehle spoke for over two hours, and delivered a scientific Socialist discourse, in which he surveyed the class-conscious trade union movement of Germany and showed that, though it was necessary to organize on the economic field, the fight on this field alone was useless if not coupled at the same time with the struggle on the political field.

Before the meeting, the speaker was asked whether he was a Socialist. His reply was: Most assuredly. What else can I be? And I have several times been a candidate for the Reichstag.

After the lecture, several questions were asked the speaker, among them: "What do you think of the American labor movement?" He replied that he had not been here long enough to enter upon details, but he could say this much, that it had been a ludicrous spectacle for the workers of Germany to see how at the last national election the workers of this country were taken in by the silver swindle as though either a gold or a silver dollar was responsible for the enslaved condition of the workers. That the Socialist Party here and elsewhere is the only party that stands for the interests of the workers. He further said that in Germany when a man occupies an office in the movement, it is an office of honor, and such a man is on deck whenever there is a struggle, and that in such cases all forces are concentrated. He had found that this wasn't quite so in this country. Here one got his railroad fare, a good salary and expenses besides, hence it was not to be wondered at if whole days are twaddled away and if at the end nothing is accomplished.

(I believe that with this he meant the Brewers' Convention.) N. N.

WORCESTER, Oct. 9—Open-air meetings have been held on the Common each Sunday afternoon since May 16. The following speakers have been heard there:

Speaker.	Speaker's home.	No. of times.
Com. Avery	Boston	3
" Carey	Haverhill	3
" Kroll	Providence	2
" Reid	Providence	2
" Curran	Providence	1
" McDonald	Providence	1
" Putney	Somerville	1
" Gordon	Manchester	2
" Maloney	Lynn	1
" Peare	Tapleyville	1
" Barr	Worcester	2
" Pheinert	Providence	1

Stormy—Sundays, 1.
Attendance, from 500 to 1,200.
Good order universally prevails.
Meetings at Crawford Park, Ward 4:

Com. Gordon	1
" Reid	1
" Kroll	1
" Young—Worcester	1

Ward 2—Swedish:
Gus Mollberg—Boston 1
Out-of-town meetings:
At West Boylston ..... 1 by A. W. Barr
At Millbury ..... 1 by Gordon
At Millbury ..... 1 by Avery

Several thousand leaflets have been distributed. Many new members enrolled. Our new Branch formed with 37 members (Swedish), and a general increase in interest is apparent. We have decided to run three candidates for Aldermen. Candidates and programmes will be submitted about November 1.

We are confident of a good increase in the straight class-conscious vote for our state ticket, and are in a position and in a mood to keep up a vigorous fight to a successful finish.

A. W. BARR.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—The S. L. P. candidates for the State ticket are safe for the official ballot. They have 1,476 signatures filed at the office of the Secretary of State.

Minnesota.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12—On Saturday evening, September 25, a mass meeting was held in Labor Temple to express the indignation of the class-conscious workers at the Hazleton massacre. Comrade Herbert T. Shaw presided. In opening the meeting, Comrade Shaw spoke briefly on the general development of capitalism and the necessary antagonism between capital and labor. Comrade W. B. Hammond followed with a circumstantial account of the murder and an explanation of its meaning. He showed the futility of a labor movement which lacks class-consciousness, and thus express the workers, divided and helpless, to a merciless enemy. Comrade A. Hirschfield spoke eloquently, pointing out the inherent rottenness of the capitalist system and calling on the workers forever to keep in mind those murdered brothers, for whose death not only the capitalists, but likewise the workers who vote for capitalism, are responsible. Comrade Algernon Lee closed with a few words, attacking the fakirs of pure and simpledom, and introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, On the tenth day of the present month, the Sheriff of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, with a large force of heavily-armed deputies, chosen for the purpose, wantonly attacked a peaceful gathering of unarmed miners near the city of Hazleton, and, without any excuse whatever, fired upon the defenceless crowd, killing or mortally wounding twenty-six persons and disabling many others;

WHEREAS, The military force of the State of Pennsylvania has been used to protect the murderers from legal prosecution, and to stifle all expression of feeling by the people of Luzerne county;

WHEREAS, It now appears that the investigation of the crime by the Coroner and the judicial authority is to be a mere farce, adding insult to the injury already offered to the working class; and

WHEREAS, The capitalist press, without any important exception, has either approved the massacre, or has tried to excuse and palliate the guilt of its authors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we recognize in the murdered miners of Hazleton our brothers and comrades, and extend our heartfelt sympathy to their families and friends;

That we condemn the Hazleton massacre as an atrocity unparalleled in American history and denounce Sheriff Martin and his aristocratic deputies as murderers of the worst sort;

That we condemn the pure-and-simple misleaders of labor, who have systematically deceived the workers, blinded them in their class interests, divided them on false issues, and thus delivered them over—bound and helpless—to the capitalist butchers; that chief among these men who by their treason to the working class have become accomplices to the Hazleton murder, we point out Samuel Gompers and his fellow fakirs of the American Federation of Labor.

AND RESOLVED, That we call upon all our fellow workers to recognize the fact that the interests of capital and labor are diametrically opposed; that we are in the midst of an irrepressible class struggle, which can end only with the overthrow of capitalism; that the capitalist class will hesitate at no crime in carrying out its schemes; that the workingmen must recognize their own class interests, realize their own solidarity, forget all petty divisions of race or religion, abandon all false issues of tariff or financial reform, and act as a single man to fight by all means in their power, but especially by uncompromising class-conscious political action, to destroy the fraudulent and murderous system of capitalism, and set up in its place the Socialist commonwealth."

The St. Paul Comrades held a large and enthusiastic meeting in Market Hall Sunday afternoon. Chairman Anderson first introduced Comrade Dwight A. Cotter, who spoke in an earnest manner that at once fixed the attention of the audience. He pointed out the absolute necessity of destroying capitalism, root and branch, in order to put an end to the wholesale murder of the workers, either by shooting in the field or by overwork in the factory. He was followed by Comrades Shaw, Hammond and Lee. Comrade H. Corting then spoke briefly and introduced the same set of resolutions, which were again adopted without dissent.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 6—Report of Missouri State Committee, S. L. P.

Sept. 1, on hand	$2.70
" 24, from H. Carless for Section Benier	1.20
" 24, from H. Carless for Section Higginsville	1.20
" 24, from H. Carless for Section Kansas City	1.00
" 25, from Ed. Heitzig, treasurer	3.25
" 25, from E. Lochman for Press Fund	1.00
" 29, Section Kansas City, 4 due stamps	.40
	$10.75

EXPENDED.

Sept. 15, P. O. charges in mailing circulars to H. Carless.	$0.65
" 25, Three fonts of type	5.35
" 25, P. O. stamps	.50
" 27, Cases, quads and reglets	2.00
" 29, Spaces and quads	.55
Total	$9.05
On hand Oct. 1, 1897	$1.70

LOUIS C. FRY, Secretary.

New York.

NEW YORK CITY, Eighteenth Assembly District—Sunday evening lectures, free to everybody, at Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, near 1st avenue. Business meeting every Thursday, 8 P. M., at 246 1st avenue, between 14th and 15th streets. Come and join. Programme of lectures for October, 1897: 17th, Issues of the Day, lecturer Daniel De Leon; 24th, The Creed of Realism, lecturer Peter Burrowes; 31st, Socialism, lecturer A. S. Brown. Lectures commence promptly at 8 P. M. Questions will be answered after the lecture, but must be confined to the subject.

NEW YORK CITY, Twelfth Assembly District—At a regular meeting of this district, held last Monday, the following resolution was adopted on the matter of the printers:

WHEREAS, We are in receipt of a circular from T. U. No. 7 concerning a grievance against the "Progressive Typographical Union," S. T. & L. A., which we know to be absolutely untrue, we, the Twelfth Assembly District of the S. L. P., hereby resolve to endorse the action of the General Executive Board of the S. T. & L. A. in issuing a charter to men who could get no admission to that monopoly shielding itself under the cloak of Hebrew Typographia Union 83. We further resolve to uphold the banner of the S. T. & L. A., and strike down with the arm and hammer all labor fakirs—the tools of capitalism.

The Committee,
SAMUEL SCHIFFMAN,
HERMAN REICH,
MORRIS SAPIR,
CHAS. ROTHKOPF.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 9—A Branch of the S. L. P., to be known as Fourteenth Ward Branch, No. 1, was organized at 151 Wythe avenue, borough of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, September 29. We received 6 applicants, and one member, who was transferred from New York City. Comrade Grube addressed the meeting and clearly explained the aims and object of the S. L. P. in a very able manner, to the satisfaction of all present.

Comrade Julius Berlopolsky was elected organizer, and Comrade Jas. H. Guilfoyle secretary. Application blanks were filled out for each applicant and given to the assistant county organizer, together with one month's dues paid by each applicant, to be forwarded to the Executive Committee. We received one application for membership at our last meeting. We have already arranged for two open-air meetings for next Saturday evening, October 16, and hope, by hard work and regular attendance, to build up a Branch second to none in this borough.

At our last meeting we decided to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening, October 20, at No. 151 Wythe avenue, at 8 o'clock, for agitation purposes, and we should like to have a call issued in THE PEOPLE to all Socialists in the Fourteenth ward to attend. Comrade Guilfoyle was elected delegate to the General Committee.

JAS. H. GUILFOYLE.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, October 10—The Quaker City is getting wicked. This good old burg sends greetings to the Socialists of the Union, and respectfully asks that they keep their eyes on us during the next month. We are very much in evidence on the calendar at this point in the proceedings.

Saturday night last concluded one solid week's work in the open air, and the results have exceeded the hopes of the most sanguine. It may be of interest to briefly outline our method of work. First, we bought a horse. Parenthetically I may remark that the selection of this animal is a credit to the class-conscious judgment of Comrade Barnes. That he (the horse, I mean) is a Socialist is shown by the fact that he stops at every watering trough he comes to. As Mahlon is red-headed, the horse of course is white. Next we purchased a wagon and placed thereon a V-shaped transparency, upon which is handsomely painted the Arm and Hammer, on either side of which are our State and county tickets. Running across the top are the words: "Socialist Labor Party"; below a motto: "In the Co-operative Commonwealth Alone Is Prosperity and Peace." This equipment daily travels the neighborhood of the coming night's meeting, and is a first-class advertisement. When the time comes for the meeting, the transparency is folded back and forms a good background for those who speak from the wagon. Following is the list of meetings held last week: Monday, Second and Cambria; Tuesday, Kensington and Allegheny avenues; Wednesday, Second and Christian; Thursday, Broad and Ritner; Friday, Snyder and Moyamensing; Saturday, Starr Garden Park (Seventh and Lombard). All these meetings were great successes, the audiences running from 200 to 700 every night. The best of good feeling prevailed, and, aside from an occasional interjection by some practical advocate of anti-prohibition (promptly quieted by the police), our speakers were listened to by most attentive crowds.

Comrades J. M. Barnes, Harry C. Parker, Martin Kreck, Aaron Henry, Philip Montis, Leonard Fish, F. W. Long and others were the spellbinders, and the way their voices filled out and rang out as the week passed showed that we will be able to give New York or any other old suburb big and little casino and throw 'em down easy very soon.

I may add that we also distribute literature from the wagon, and sell "Merrie England," the sales of this book being very large.

We had Comrade Frank M. Gessner with us on Saturday night, October 9, at the Kensington Labor Lyceum. On the following evening he spoke at Cigar Makers' Hall, 8th and Callowhill streets, and on Monday evening at Turner Hall, Wharton street, between 11th and 12th.

Weather permitting, the street meetings will continue every night without interruption until Election Day, and then you will hear some news from Pennsylvania that will make you throw your hats in the air.

Beginning October 10, we will hold meetings every Sunday evening throughout the fall and winter at Cigar Makers' Hall, 8th and Callowhill streets. Socialist speakers from all parts of the country will address these gatherings.

BUENA VISTA, Allegheny county, Pa., Oct. 9—Section Buena Vista, S. L. P., desires to acknowledge with thanks through the columns of THE PEOPLE the receipt of monies sent as aid for striking miners, and received on several occasions from the New Yorker Volks-Zeitung. First occasion, $13.15; second, $35.00; and third, $25, per F. M. Gessner, secretary of State Committee of Pennsylvania, who requested the last amount be divided among our Comrade miners of West Newton, which was done accordingly. Total amount received, $73.15.

W. H. THOMAS, Organizer.

BROOKLYN.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzler's Hall, 315 Washington Street.

OCTOBER PROGRAMME.

Sunday, October 17th—"Platform of the Socialist Labor Party," J. Allman.

Sunday, October 24th—"Classes in Free America," Dr. C. L. Furman.

Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrowes.

All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

Information Wanted.

Information regarding machinery used in cutting or dressing stone is wanted by Arthur Keep, 634 Mass. avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Will Comrades who possess such information please write him?

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE DAILY PEOPLE $50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to October 18th, 1897.

$4,575.

☞ Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.
184 William St., N. Y.

Trades and Societies Calendar.

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of $5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Union.) Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Frei. 269

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., D. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor Unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City. 39

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemian), 324 East 71st street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 213 Forsyth St., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, meets at 1527 avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tuesday at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m. 96

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), meets every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
273 Secretary: HENRY ZINCK.

German Waiters' Union of New York, Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall. 234

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Headquarters 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 12 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 173 E. 4th St. 241

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J. 189

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at Schuler's Hall, 231-233 East 23d St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBETAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th & 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Av. and 149th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

WORKMEN'S
Furniture Fire Insurance.
Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.
Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.
OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 o'clock P. M.
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y.
Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River Passaic, N. J.
Boston, Holyoke, Mass.
New Haven and Waterbury, Conn.
Pittsburg, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa.
Chicago, Ill. xxv

Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Ver. Staaten von Amerika.
WORKMEN'S
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.
The above society was founded in the year 1886 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and a socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 139 local branches with more than 13,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of $4.00 for the first class and $3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of $9.00 for 40 weeks and of $4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time $6.00 and $3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of $250.00 is granted for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for $1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 20 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so.
Address all communications to HENRY SCHMIDT, Financial Secretary, 25—27 3rd Ave., Room 88, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,
DENTIST, 186
121 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HILLKOWITZ & HILLQUIT,
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LABOR LYCEUM,
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Workmen! Patronize Your Own Home!

I. Goldmann's Printing Office,
cor. New Chambers and William Sts.
works with Type Setting Machines
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S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrowes, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO.,
64 East 4th street, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE is for sale at the following news stores in Providence:

A. P. Linn, 323 Eddy street.
J. H. J. Reilly, 941 Westminster street.
F. E. Hutchinson, 428 Smith street.
James H. Nolan, 158 Charles street.
T. J. Matthews, 1851 Westminster st.
James McGuigan, 147 Manton avenue.
Frank Randall, Cranston street, near Parade street.